

EXPORT ADMINISTRATION ACT

NOVEMBER 21, 1969.—Ordered to be printed

Mr. PATMAN, from the committee of conference
submitted the following

CONFERENCE REPORT

[To accompany H.R. 4293]

The committee of conference on the disagreeing votes of the two Houses on the amendment of the Senate to the bill (H.R. 4293) to provide for continuation of authority for regulation of exports, having met, after full and free conference, have agreed to recommend and do recommend to their respective Houses as follows:

That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate and agree to the same with an amendment as follows:

In lieu of the matter proposed to be inserted by the Senate amendment, insert the following:

SHORT TITLE

SECTION 1. This Act may be cited as the "Export Administration Act of 1969".

FINDINGS

SEC. 2. The Congress finds that—

(1) the availability of certain materials at home and abroad varies so that the quantity and composition of United States exports and their distribution among importing countries may affect the welfare of the domestic economy and may have an important bearing upon fulfillment of the foreign policy of the United States;

(2) the unrestricted export of materials, information, and technology without regard to whether they make a significant contribution to the military potential of any other nation or nations may adversely affect the national security of the United States;

(3) the unwarranted restriction of exports from the United States has a serious adverse effect on our balance of payments; and

W (4) the uncertainty of policy toward certain categories of exports has curtailed the efforts of American business in those categories to the detriment of the overall attempt to improve the trade balance of the United States.

DECLARATION OF POLICY

SEC. 3. The Congress makes the following declarations:

(1) It is the policy of the United States both (A) to encourage trade with all countries with which we have diplomatic or trading relations, except those countries with which such trade has been determined by the President to be against the national interest, and (B) to restrict the export of goods and technology which would make a significant contribution to the military potential of any other nation or nations which would prove detrimental to the national security of the United States.

separate full (2) It is the policy of the United States to use export controls (A) to the extent necessary to protect the domestic economy from the excessive drain of scarce materials and to reduce the serious inflationary impact of abnormal foreign demand, (B) to the extent necessary to further significantly the foreign policy of the United States and to fulfill its international responsibilities, and (C) to the extent necessary to exercise the necessary vigilance over exports from the standpoint of their significance to the national security of the United States.

(3) It is the policy of the United States (A) to formulate, reformulate, and apply any necessary controls to the maximum extent possible in co-operation with all nations with which the United States has defense treaty commitments, and (B) to formulate a unified trade control policy to be observed by all such nations.

(4) It is the policy of the United States to use its economic resources and trade potential to further the sound growth and stability of its economy as well as to further its national security and foreign policy objectives.

(5) It is the policy of the United States (A) to oppose restrictive trade practices or boycotts fostered or imposed by foreign countries against other countries friendly to the United States, and (B) to encourage and request domestic concerns engaged in the export of articles, materials, supplies, or information, to refuse to take any action, including the furnishing of information or the signing of agreements, which has the effect of furthering or supporting the restrictive trade practices or boycotts fostered or imposed by any foreign country against another country friendly to the United States.

AUTHORITY

SEC. 4. (a)(1) The Secretary of Commerce shall institute such organizational and procedural changes in any office or division of the Department of Commerce which has heretofore exercised functions relating to the control of exports and continues to exercise such controls under this Act as he determines are necessary to facilitate and effectuate the fullest implementation of the policy set forth in this Act with a view to promoting trade with all nations with which the United States is engaged in trade, including trade with (A) those countries or groups of countries with which other countries or groups of countries having defense treaty commitments with the United States have a significantly larger percentage of volume of trade than does the United States, and (B) other countries eligible for trade with the United States but not significantly engaged in trade with the United States. In addition, the Secretary shall review any list of

articles, materials, or supplies, including technical data or other information, the exportation of which from the United States, its territories and possessions, was heretofore prohibited or curtailed with a view to making promptly such changes and revisions in such list as may be necessary or desirable in furtherance of the policy, purposes, and provisions of this Act. The Secretary shall include a detailed statement with respect to actions taken in compliance with the provisions of this paragraph in the second quarterly report (and in any subsequent report with respect to actions taken during the preceding quarter) made by him to the Congress after the date of enactment of this Act pursuant to section 10. ✓

(2) The Secretary of Commerce shall use all practicable means available to him to keep the business sector of the Nation fully apprised of changes in export control policy and procedures instituted in conformity with this Act with a view to encouraging the widest possible trade. ✓

(b) To effectuate the policies set forth in section 3, the President may prohibit or curtail the exportation from the United States, its territories and possessions, of any articles, materials, or supplies, including technical data or other information, except under such rules and regulations as he shall prescribe. To the extent necessary to achieve effective enforcement of this Act, such rules and regulations may apply to the financing, transporting, and other servicing of exports and the participation therein by any person. Rules and regulations prescribed in the interest of the national security shall provide that express permission and authority must be sought and obtained to export articles, materials, or supplies, including technical data or other information, from the United States, its territories and possessions, to any nation or combination of nations, if the President determines that (1) such articles, materials, supplies, data, or information would make a significant contribution to the military potential of such nation or nations which would prove detrimental to the national security of the United States, and (2) articles, materials, supplies, data, or information of comparable quality and technology to that sought to be exported are not readily available to such nation or nations from other sources: Provided, That express permission and authority shall be required to be sought and obtained, in accordance with such rules and regulations, in order to export to any nation or nations articles, materials, supplies, data, or information with respect to which the President has not made the determination referred to in clause (2), if the President (A) determines such action to be necessary in the interest of national security, and (B) includes in the first quarterly report submitted, pursuant to section 10, after taking such action a full and detailed statement with respect to such action setting forth the pertinent articles, materials, supplies, data, or information; the nation or nations affected thereby; and the reasons therefor. Rules and regulations prescribed under this subsection shall implement the provisions of section 3(5) of this Act and shall require that all domestic concern receiving requests for the furnishing of information or the signing of agreements as specified in such section must report this fact to the Secretary of Commerce for such action as he may deem appropriate to carry out the purposes of such section.

(c) Nothing in this Act, or in the rules and regulations authorized by it, shall in any way be construed to require authority and permission to export articles, materials, supplies, data, or information except where the national security, the foreign policy of the United States, or the need to protect the domestic economy from the excessive drain of scarce materials makes such requirement necessary. ✓

(d) The President may delegate the power, authority, and discretion conferred upon him by this Act to such departments, agencies, or officials of the Government as he may deem appropriate.

(e) The authority conferred by this section shall not be exercised with respect to any agricultural commodity, including fats and oils, during any period for which the supply of such commodity is determined by the Secretary of Agriculture to be in excess of the requirements of the domestic economy, except to the extent required to effectuate the policies set forth in clause (B) or (C) of paragraph (2) of section 3 of this Act.

CONSULTATION AND STANDARDS

SEC. 5. (a) In determining what shall be controlled hereunder, and in determining the extent to which exports shall be limited, any department, agency, or official making these determinations shall seek information and advice from the several executive departments and independent agencies concerned with aspects of our domestic and foreign policies and operations having an important bearing on exports. Consistent with considerations of national security, the President shall from time to time seek information and advice from various segments of private industry in connection with the making of these determinations.

(b) In authorizing exports, full utilization of private competitive trade channels shall be encouraged insofar as practicable, giving consideration to the interests of small business, merchant exporters as well as producers, and established and new exporters, and provision shall be made for representative trade consultation to that end. In addition, there may be applied such other standards or criteria as may be deemed necessary by the head of such department, or agency, or official to carry out the policies of this Act.

VIOLATIONS

SEC. 6. (a) Except as provided in subsection (b) of this section, whoever knowingly violates any provision of this Act or any regulation, order, or license issued thereunder shall be fined not more than \$10,000 or imprisoned not more than one year, or both. For a second or subsequent offense, the offender shall be fined not more than three times the value of the exports involved or \$20,000, whichever is greater, or imprisoned not more than five years, or both.

(b) Whoever willfully exports anything contrary to any provision of this Act or any regulation, order, or license issued thereunder, with knowledge that such exports will be used for the benefit of any Communist-dominated nation, shall be fined not more than five times the value of the exports involved or \$20,000, whichever is greater, or imprisoned not more than five years, or both.

(c) The head of any department or agency exercising any functions under this Act, or any officer or employee of such department or agency specifically designated by the head thereof, may impose a civil penalty not to exceed \$1,000 for each violation of this Act or any regulation, order, or license issued under this Act, either in addition to or in lieu of any other liability or penalty which may be imposed.

(d) The payment of any penalty imposed pursuant to subsection (c) may be made a condition, for a period not exceeding one year after the imposition of such penalty, to the granting, restoration, or continuing validity of any export license, permission, or privilege granted or to be granted to the person upon whom such penalty is imposed.

(e) Any amount paid in satisfaction of any penalty imposed pursuant to subsection (c) shall be covered into the Treasury as a miscellaneous receipt. The head of the department or agency concerned may, in his discretion, refund any such penalty, within two years after payment, on the ground of a material error of fact or law in the imposition. Notwithstanding section 1346(a) of title 28 of the United States Code, no action for the refund of any such penalty may be maintained in any court.

(f) In the event of the failure of any person to pay a penalty imposed pursuant to subsection (c), a civil action for the recovery thereof may, in the discretion of the head of the department or agency concerned, be brought in the name of the United States. In any such action, the court shall determine *de novo* all issues necessary to the establishment of liability. Except as provided in this subsection and in subsection (d), no such liability shall be asserted, claimed, or recovered upon by the United States in any way unless it has previously been reduced to judgment.

(g) Nothing in subsection (c), (d), or (f) limits

(1) the availability of other administrative or judicial remedies with respect to violations of this Act, or any regulation, order, or license issued under this Act;

(2) the authority to compromise and settle administrative proceedings brought with respect to violations of this Act, or any regulation, order, or license issued under this Act; or

(3) the authority to compromise, remit, or mitigate seizures and forfeitures pursuant to section 1(b) of title VI of the Act of June 15, 1917 (22 U.S.C. 401(b)).

ENFORCEMENT

SEC. 7. (a) To the extent necessary or appropriate to the enforcement of this Act or to the imposition of any penalty, forfeiture, or liability arising under the Export Control Act of 1949, the head of any department or agency exercising any function thereunder (and officers or employees of such department or agency specifically designated by the head thereof) may make such investigations and obtain such information from, require such reports or the keeping of such records by, make such inspection of the books, records, and other writings, premises, or property of, and take the sworn testimony of, any person. In addition, such officers or employees may administer oaths or affirmations, and may by subpoena require any person to appear and testify or to appear and produce books, records, and other writings, or both, and in the case of contumacy by, or refusal to obey a subpoena issued to, any such person, the district court of the United States for any district in which such person is found or resides or transacts business, upon application, and after notice to any such person and hearing, shall have jurisdiction to issue an order requiring such person to appear and give testimony or to appear and produce books, records, and other writings, or both, and any failure to obey such order of the court may be punished by such court as a contempt thereof.

(b) No person shall be excused from complying with any requirements under this section because of his privilege against self-incrimination, but the immunity provisions of the Compulsory Testimony Act of February 11, 1893 (27 Stat. 443; 49 U.S.C. 46) shall apply with respect to any individual who specifically claims such privilege.

(c) No department, agency, or official exercising any functions under this Act shall publish or disclose information obtained hereunder which is deemed confidential or with reference to which a request for confidential treatment is made by the person furnishing such information, unless the head of such department or agency determines that the withholding thereof is contrary to the national interest.

(d) In the administration of this Act, reporting requirements shall be so designed as to reduce the cost of reporting, recordkeeping, and export documentation required under this Act to the extent feasible consistent with effective enforcement and compilation of useful trade statistics. Reporting, recordkeeping, and export documentation requirements shall be periodically reviewed and revised in the light of developments in the field of information technology. A detailed statement with respect to any action taken in compliance with this subsection shall be included in the first quarterly report made pursuant to section 10 after such action is taken.

EXEMPTION FROM CERTAIN PROVISIONS RELATING TO ADMINISTRATIVE PROCEDURE AND JUDICIAL REVIEW

SEC. 8. The functions exercised under this Act are excluded from the operation of sections 551, 553-559, and 701-706, of title 5 United States Code.

INFORMATION TO EXPORTERS

SEC. 9. In order to enable United States exporters to coordinate their business activities with the export control policies of the United States Government, the agencies, departments, and officials responsible for implementing the rules and regulations authorized under this Act shall, if requested, and insofar as it is consistent with the national security, the foreign policy of the United States, the effective administration of this Act, and requirements of confidentiality contained in this Act—

(1) inform each exporter of the considerations which may cause his export license request to be denied or to be the subject of lengthy examination;

(2) in the event of undue delay, inform each exporter of the circumstances arising during the Government's consideration of his export license application which are cause for denial or for further examination;

(3) give each exporter the opportunity to present evidence and information which he believes will help the agencies, departments, and officials concerned to resolve any problems or questions which are, or may be, connected with his request for a license; and

(4) inform each exporter of the reasons for a denial of an export license request.

QUARTERLY REPORT

SEC. 10. The head of any department or agency, or other official exercising any functions under this Act, shall make a quarterly report, within 45 days after each quarter, to the President and to the Congress of his operations hereunder.

DEFINITION

SEC. 11. The term "person" as used in this Act includes the singular and the plural and any individual, partnership, corporation, or other form of association, including any government or agency thereof.

EFFECTS ON OTHER ACTS

SEC. 12. (a) The Act of February 15, 1936 (49 Stat. 1140), relating to the licensing of exports of tinplate scrap, is hereby superseded; but nothing contained in this Act shall be construed to modify, repeal, supersede, or otherwise affect the provisions of any other laws authorizing control over exports of any commodity.

(b) The authority granted to the President under this Act shall be exercised in such manner as to achieve effective coordination with the authority exercised under section 414 of the Mutual Security Act of 1954 (22 U.S.C. 1934).

EFFECTIVE DATE

SEC. 13. (a) This Act takes effect upon the expiration of the Export Control Act of 1949.

(b) All outstanding delegations, rules, regulations, orders, licenses, or other forms of administrative action under the Export Control Act of 1949 or section 6 of the Act of July 2, 1940 (54 Stat. 714), shall, until amended or revoked, remain in full force and effect, the same as if promulgated under this Act.

TERMINATION DATE

SEC. 14. The authority granted by this Act terminates on June 30, 1971, or upon any prior date which the Congress by concurrent resolution or the President by proclamation may designate.

And the Senate agree to the same.

WRIGHT PATMAN,
LEONOR K. SULLIVAN,
HENRY S. REUSS,
THOMAS L. ASHLEY.

Managers on the Part of the House.

EDMUND S. MUSKIE,
HARRISON A. WILLIAMS,
WALTER F. MONDALE,
HAROLD E. HUGHES,
JOHN G. TOWER,
WALLACE F. BENNETT,
EDWARD W. BROOKE,

Managers on the Part of the Senate.

STATEMENT OF THE MANAGERS ON THE PART OF THE HOUSE

The managers on the part of the House at the conference on the disagreeing votes of the two Houses on the amendment of the Senate to the bill (H.R. 4293) to provide for continuation of authority for the regulation of exports, and for other purposes, submit the following statement in explanation of the effect of the action agreed upon by the conferees and recommended in the accompanying conference report:

The Senate-passed bill proposed to let the existing Export Control Act expire on its termination date and proposed to regulate and promote the expansion of exports thereafter under authority of a new act. The House, on the other hand, had passed a bill to extend for 2 years the existing Export Control Act of 1949 with one amendment to the findings, one to the grant of authority and one to the section on enforcement.

The Senate had struck out all of the House bill after the enacting clause and had inserted a substitute amendment. The committee of conference agreed to a substitute for both the Senate amendment and the House bill. With respect to the form of the conference substitute, the managers on the part of the House agreed to the appropriateness of enacting a new law to take effect on the expiration of the existing act. However, a great many of the provisions of the existing law would be, in effect, reenacted under the conference substitute. Under it, the President retains plenary power to control exports.

Except for technical, clarifying and conforming changes, the section-by-section summary which follows explains the differences between the Senate amendment, the House bill and the conference substitute.

Full Presidential regulatory authority preserved

The managers on the part of the House insisted upon and prevailed in their position that the legislation in conference was for purposes of regulation and control, not for the purpose of trade expansion, and that the President continue to possess full authority to control exports for reasons of national security, foreign policy and short supply.

Export Expansion Commission rejected

The Senate-passed amendment called for the establishment of an Export Expansion Commission composed of 15 members to be appointed by the President to study ways to promote, with special emphasis, trade with countries with which our allies have a significantly larger percentage of trade than does the United States. The managers on the part of the House, while recognizing the need and benefits of a continuing and expanded foreign trade, objected and prevailed, pointing out that the purpose of the legislation is regulation and control. In five other instances, Senate language with respect to expansion or promotion was rejected by the House managers.

SECTION-BY-SECTION SUMMARY

SHORT TITLE

The Senate amendment describes the title of the bill as "Export Expansion and Regulation Act of 1969." The conference substitute cites the proposed act as the "Export Administration Act of 1969".

FINDINGS

National security

Section 2(2) of the Senate amendment found that "the unrestricted export of materials without regard to whether they make a significant contribution to the military potential of any other nation or nations may adversely affect the national security of the United States." The House bill made no mention of "significant contributions to the military potential" but included "information" and "technology" in addition to "materials." The conference substitute, with the addition of the House language "information" and "technology," contains the Senate provision.

Balance of payments and trade

The Senate amendment contained, in sections 2(3) and 2(4), two additional findings which take into account changes in the international economy which have taken place over the last 20 years. Section 2(3), as modified and accepted by the House managers, finds that unwarranted restrictions have a serious adverse effect on our balance of payments. Section 2(4), also modified and accepted by the House managers, finds that uncertainty of policy has curtailed the efforts of American business to the detriment of our balance of trade.

DECLARATION OF POLICY

Trade policy broadly defined

The Senate amendment included a declaration which indicates that it is the policy of the United States both to encourage the expansion of trade with all countries with which we have diplomatic or trading relations, except those countries with which such trade has been determined by the President to be against the national interest, and to restrict exports which would make a significant contribution to the military potential of any other nation or nations which would prove detrimental to the national security of the United States. At the insistence of the House managers, the language referring to "expansion" was stricken.

Objectives of export controls

The Senate amendment more specifically defined the same export control objectives found in existing law: only to the extent necessary to protect the domestic economy from the excessive drain of scarce materials and to reduce the previous inflationary impact of abnormal foreign demand; only to the extent necessary to further significantly the foreign policy of the United States and to fulfill its international responsibilities; and to the extent necessary to exercise the necessary vigilance over exports from the standpoint of national security. With the word "only" stricken in two instances, the conference substitute conforms to the Senate amendment.

Uniform application of controls

The Senate amendment contained a policy provision that, with certain exceptions, export controls should be applied uniformly to all nations with which the United States engages in trade. It was stricken at the insistence of the House.

Multilateral trade control policy

The Senate amendment called for the reformulation and application of controls to the maximum extent possible in cooperation with all nations with which the United States has defense treaty commitments, and for the formulation of a unified commercial and trading policy to be observed by all such nations. The conference substitute clarifies the policy requirement to be a unified trade control policy.

Use of economic resources and trade potential

The Senate amendment stated an additional objective in the use of our economic resources and trade potential; namely, to further the sound growth and stability of our economy. Existing law calls for the use of these capacities to further our national security and foreign policy objectives, but only in trade with Communist-dominated nations. The conference substitute conforms to the Senate amendment.

AUTHORITY

Organizational and procedural changes

Section 4(a)(1) of the Senate amendment provided that the Secretary of Commerce shall institute changes he determines are necessary to effectuate the fullest implementation of the policy set forth with a view to promoting the expansion of trade with all nations with which the United States is engaged in trade, with special emphasis on promoting such trade with those countries or groups of countries with which our allies have a larger percentage of trade than does the United States and with other eligible countries not significantly engaged in trade with us.

The section further provided that the Secretary shall review any list of articles and information the export of which was until now prohibited or curtailed with a view to promptly making changes in such list as may be necessary or desirable in furtherance of the policy, purposes, and provisions of the proposed act. Finally, the Secretary was directed to include a detailed statement about actions taken in compliance with these expansion, promotion, and review provisions in the second quarterly report (and in any subsequent report about actions taken during the preceding quarter) made by the Secretary to the Congress after the date of enactment.

The House contended that all eligible countries should be included in our trade promotion and expansion efforts, but that no specific country or group of countries should be singled out by law for special emphasis in such efforts. Language calling for special emphasis on promoting trade with a particular country or group of countries was stricken from the Senate provision.

Informing American business

The Senate amendment contained a provision which would direct the Secretary of Commerce to keep the business sector fully apprised of changes in export control policy and procedures with a view to

encouraging the widest possible trade. The Senate provision is contained in the conference substitute.

Regulatory powers of the President

The Senate amendment would enable the President to prohibit or curtail the export from the United States, its territories and possessions, of any articles, materials, or supplies, including technical data or other information. The House bill would require the President in prescribing rules and regulations providing for denial of requests to export specified articles, materials, or supplies, to take into consideration their availability from other nations with which the United States has defense treaty commitments, in determining that such exports would prove detrimental to the national security and welfare of the United States. The House provision, like the Senate amendment, was designed to remove the handicap with which American business has been burdened in international competition on one hand, and on the other hand to prompt efforts by our Government to achieve an effective, multilateral control mechanism with our allies.

The Senate amendment provides that rules and regulations prescribed in the interest of national security shall provide that express permission to export to any nation or combination of nations be sought if the President determines that such export would make a significant contribution to the military potential of such nation or nations which would prove detrimental to the national security of the United States, and if the President determines that exports of comparable quality and technology to that sought to be exported are not readily available to such nation or nations from other sources. However, if the President has not determined that exports of comparable quality and technology are not readily available from other sources, he may still require express permission to export if he determines it to be necessary in the interest of national security and if he includes in the first quarterly report subsequent to the action a full and detailed statement setting forth the exports for which express permission are required together with the nation or nations affected and the reasons for requiring express permission. The Senate language is contained in the conference substitute.

Specific purposes of export regulation reaffirmed

The Senate amendment contained a provision which would make clear that nothing in the proposed act or in regulations stemming from it shall require permission to export except where national security, foreign policy, or domestic short supply make such a requirement necessary. The Senate language is contained in the conference substitute.

CONSULTATION AND STANDARDS

Control agency consultation

Existing law requires that any department, agency or official administering the control program seek advice from the other Federal departments and agencies whose policies and operation have an important bearing on exports. The Senate amendment broadened this requirement to embrace expansion as well as regulation, and to include Presidential consultation with industry from time to time. Language with respect to "expansion" was stricken at the insistence of the House managers.

Full use of private trade channels

Existing law, not contained in the Senate amendment, provides for representative trade consultation to encourage full use of private competitive trade channels, giving consideration to the interest of small business, merchant exporters as well as producers, and established and new exporters. The conference substitute would continue this provision of existing law.

INFORMATION TO EXPORTERS

The Senate amendment contained a provision which, consistent with national security, foreign policy, and effective administration, would require the departments, agencies, and officials implementing the regulations to inform each exporter about considerations which may cause his export license request to be denied or to be the subject of lengthy examination, about the circumstances arising during consideration of his license application which are cause for denial or for further examination, and about reasons for denial of a license request; and to give each exporter the opportunity to present evidence and information which he believes will help resolve any problems or questions which are, or may be connected with his license request. At the insistence of the managers on the part of the House, the requirements were modified so as to be operative only at the specific request of an exporter and, in the case of circumstances arising during the Government's consideration, to be operative only in the event of undue delay.

EXPORT EXPANSION COMMISSION

The Senate amendment contained a provision which would have provided for the establishment of an Export Expansion Commission to be composed of 15 members to be appointed by the President to study practicable ways to expand exports, with special emphasis on promoting trade with countries with which our allies have a significantly larger percentage of trade than does the United States, and with other eligible countries with which our trade is not significant. At the insistence of the House managers, the Senate amendment was stricken.

DEFINITIONS

Existing law contains a definition of "person." This provision, not in the Senate amendment, is contained in the conference substitute.

EFFECTS ON OTHER ACTS

The Senate amendment contained a provision directing that the authority granted to the President shall be used to achieve effective coordination with the authority exercised under section 414 of the Mutual Security Act of 1954. The conference report contains the Senate language.

TERMINATION DATE

The Senate amendment provided for termination of authority on June 30, 1973, or upon any prior date which the Congress by concurrent resolution or the President by proclamation may designate.

The otherwise identical language of the House bill provided for a termination date of June 30, 1971. The conference substitute conforms to the House bill.

WRIGHT PATMAN,
LEONOR K. SULLIVAN,
HENRY S. REUSS,
THOMAS L. ASHLEY,

Managers on the Part of the House.

12/23/69

Mr. John Moore, Asst. G.C.
GAO

in conversation with Al Meisner
indicated he didn't believe any
action necessary on the part of
DOC to use appropriation made
to administer Export Control Act for
administration of Export Admin. Act
of 1969.

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